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twill, swanskin, saphyr, white gutta percha, gait and
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RANKETS, in all sizes, and of superior quali-
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THE Albert Box or Drying Coat. C. H. MAY,

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have opened their immense importation of real French
wools, which they are selling at
2s. 11d. per yard
2s. 9d. per yard
2s. 8d. per yard.
These are the best goods manufactured. 119 and 120, Pitt-
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* Patterns sent, post free, to all parts of the colony.

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LAWRENCE and CO. respectfully invite public attention to
try superior quality of their ginger wine, more particularly
1853, owing to the excess of orders, they were subjected to

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and can, for the future, supply the demand, without risk of
station, and at the same time send an article of superior
y.
facilitate the manufactory of cordials they have lately, at a
expense, caused a steam engine to be erected on the pre-
and they assure their supporters no cost or trouble is spared
tending the superiority of their establishment.
J. L. and Co. particularly recommend their ginger wine

with water, as beverage far more nutritious, cheaper, wholesome, and agreeable than English ale. This article, as all the cordials above enumerated, can be obtained of the signed, or of any spirit merchant, bottled or in draught, in Leeds, quarters, octavo, or keg.

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Leeds, 18th December, 1854.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS. — La Ville de Paris — Removed from 195. George-street, to 6, Wyndham-street, 1855.

PUTZMANT AND KRESNER.
— A Fresh Stock of PAPERHANGINGS. —
 The entire clearance of our stock, late 193, George-street, de la Paris, having been effected, we beg to inform the public, that, from MONDAY, the 9th of April, that part of our business will be transferred to our new show room, 6 Weymouth-street, where a most elegant and entirely new stock will be offered to the admiration of the amateurs. PUTZMANT AND KRESNER, 6 Weymouth-street.

IRRESISTIBLE ATTRACTION will be the reopening of Messrs. PUISANT and KRESSER'S show rooms, 6, Wyndard-street, late Riolet and Co., on **WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9th of April.**

THE MOST Splendid show of **Parisian FURNITURE** and **Fancy Articles** now preparing to be opened on **DAY MORNING, 9th April.** PUISANT and KRESSER, Wyndard-street, late Riolet and Co.

COUNTRY WATCHMAKERS.—First-rate
English eight-day clocks, with striking part, seconds pen-
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ably adapted for standard timekeepers for country watch-
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SLATES.—Bangor Slates, 14 by 8, in cases. W.
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KINGING COWS and Heifers for sale at Wollongong and Kiama. Parties in want of cattle of the kind above apply to the undersigned, at Dagto, 21 6th, 1865.
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BOTTLED BEER.—Ale, in 4 dozen casks, from J. B. Bate and Co., 21 6th, 1865.

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cans; coca crystals, tartaric acid, isinglass, muscatel raisins,
cocoa, Liverpool salt, black pepper, &c., &c. GILCHRIST,
WATF, and CO. April 5th, 1855.

FOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of sick headaches, bilis, and weak and disordered stomachs.—These useful pills have been the means of restoring to health many as pronounced incurable by the faculty in all parts of the country may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, diseases of the stomach, bile or liver complaints, and who are predisposed to dropsy, cannot use a more effectual

NEW DISCOVERY for FILLING DECAYED TEETH with white enamel, the price being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. Artificial teeth of every form from one to a complete set, fixed without pain on the gums by self adhesion. All diseases of the gums cured by

DAN, BROTHERS, surgeons-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, 3
 from Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Hours from 9 till 6 daily.

OWLAND'S PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS.—
 Under the patronage of ROYALTY and the ARISTOCRACY
 about EUROPE, and universally preferred and esteemed.
OWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, celebrated throughout the
 for its successful results during the last half-century, is the
 for RESTORATION, and IMPROVEMENT of the HUMAN HAIR.
OWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental botanical preparation.

MOVING AND BETTERTING the SKIN and COMPLEXION,
 rating all cutaneous defects and discolorations.
 WILAND'S ODONTO, a pearl dentifrice for preserving and
 whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, and for rendering
 sweet and pure.
 AGENTS in SYDNEY.—Wholesale and retail: Foss, Son, and
 Retail only: P. F. Morgan, J. Row, J. Pearson, Hambrugher
 & J. Marshall, and McDonald, R. Edwards, Windsor.

CRUVIAN GUANO.—The undersigned have

Just passed a pamphlet through the press, respecting the use and application of this valuable manure, which those interested may procure copies of, at the counting-house, and persevering of obtaining Guano from that which is expected to before the next sowing season, can have any quantity reduced on application. CRAWLEY and SMITH, Agents for South Wales, 298, George-street.

Under one ton	£17 10 0 per ton.
From 1 to 5 tons	16 10 0
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THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.
(From the Times, 27th December.)

[HAVING given the official Report in question at full length in yesterday's Herald, we think it as well to follow that up by the Times' strictures thereupon.]

Near thirty years since (observes the Times) it was thought a remarkable proof of public spirit, and, in particular, of regard for Oxford, when an East India Director threw two writerships open to the University. More recently it seemed a great move in the same direction when the Boden Professorship and Scholarships were founded for the purpose apparently of adapting, so far, the studies of Oxford to the wants of India. Some occasional prizes for essays on Indian subjects, and every now and then the proposal to substitute foundations in Oxford and Cambridge for Haileybury College, have had the same effect in showing how little Indian authorities were satisfied with their own school of special preparation, and how much they desiderated that general capacity which is found in a distinguished University man. On the one hand, they saw their own narrow stream, fed by patronage and sustained by the preaching of a few professors, with no larger sphere of emulation than is found in a large private school, that being the number and that being the age of the young gentlemen at Haileybury. Year after year the complaint was, that youths who had actually distinguished themselves at that College were no sooner set to work than they betrayed an utter want of that vigour which is supposed to be proved by success in a large competition, and even of that general information which is expected in all English gentlemen. All these anticipations, as they have proved, have now their event in a report which is destined to effect an extensive revolution, not only in the preparation for Indian service, but in every University, College, and first-class school in this country. We observed yesterday that the late President of Magdalen College was born before Clive had founded our Indian empire, and that he was a resident of considerable standing when Edmund Burke opened the impeachment of Warren Hastings. To Oxford ears it sounds still more extraordinary that he lived to see the publication of a Report on the Indian Civil Service, which will in all probability be followed up by opening the whole of that service to the Universities, in fact, the schools of our Indian empire. One of the characteristics of our race is the adaptation of means to the end, with somewhat less regard to the nature of the means than is usual in other races of equal pretension. When wranglers and first-class men become bachelors and judges, there are few British parents who will not wish their sons to become wranglers and first-class men. By parity of reasoning, when a certain class of academic distinctions lead to Indian writerships, to competencies compatible with marriage at five-and-twenty, to early opportunities of distinction, and affluence with retirement before fifty, no doubt there will be an immense amount of parental pressure, not to say youthful ambition, towards this new object. Whatever is most ardently desired will certainly be won by the most energetic class of minds, and whatever Hebbomadal Councils, Examiners, Tutors, Professors, and other privileged teachers may please to ordain, the actual studies of Oxford will spontaneously drift towards the Government of India. This, indeed, is one of the penalties of empire. "Let others excel in arts and eloquence," says the Roman poet, in language that we will not venture to translate, "be it yours to govern the nations; and we must be content to subordinate even the literature and abstract studies of our ancient Universities to the practical purpose of ruling two hundred millions of men."

Haileybury College has hitherto been a small but very costly establishment, for the purpose of giving to some forty or fifty annual nominees of the East India Company a special preparation for the civil service of India. The nominees have been generally young—they must be under twenty-one, their period has been short, and the Oriental languages, history, law, and finance have constituted the chief part of their studies. It may be said in general terms, that the report by Sir Charles Wood, signed by Mr. Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, Messrs. Melville and Jowett, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, proposes to abolish the whole of this system. By opening the nomination to Haileybury to all the world, by extending the age eligible for admission from seventeen to twenty-three, and that for appointments to the Indian service from twenty-three to twenty-five—by making one year at the college sufficient in the case of remarkable application and talent, and by requiring in the candidates for Haileybury, with some small exceptions, nothing more than a high degree of attainment in the usual studies of a scholar and a gentleman, the writerships, and therefore the highest prizes of the Indian service, are proposed to be thrown open to every educated youth in this country up to the age of twenty-three. The only preliminary preparation at all of a special kind, and that not so much required as allowed to tell, is some knowledge of Sanscrit and Arabic, already studied at the Universities. Even these, the very classics of Indian literature, are put at no higher value in the scale of examination than the modern languages of Europe. At Haileybury itself, thus composed of men, and not boys, and those men with the ordinary education of lawyers, clergymen, and country gentlemen, it is proposed that no special studies shall be attempted except just as much of the Oriental languages as can be learnt as well here as in India. For the guidance of the examiners, a very wide circle of studies is drawn up, not with the idle ambition of requiring something of everything in the candidate, but with the liberal design of allowing every candidate to exhibit his own powers and attainments, whatever they may be. The circle consists of English language and literature—viz., composition, history, and general literature; Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural sciences, moral sciences, Sanscrit, and Arabic. Religion, theology, and the Bible, apparently, do not enter within the scope of the report. At least they are nowhere mentioned, and we have only to note the omission. According to the explanation attached to the scale of value in which these subjects are to stand, the candidates must combine excellence in some with respectability in a large part of the rest, if not competency in the whole. A decided premium is given to mathematics. A senior wrangler might otherwise be excluded.

How will it work? That is the question before which speculations and reports must finally give way, and which is very apt to be determined by some very slight affair. The whole thing is so altered that we may as well suppose Haileybury a thing of the past, and begin from a *rasa tabula* the question of Indian education. We start with inviting all the young men of the country up to twenty-three to offer themselves for writerships, collectorships, judge-

ships, governorships—we had almost added, principalities, kingdoms, and powers; and we announce forty vacancies a-year. The report expects hundreds of candidates—we think it might almost have gone to thousands. It is impossible but that in this country, where every other channel to promotion is clogged by interest, by conditions of rank, by the force of wealth, by vested interests, and existing institutions, there must be an immense pressure into this one open avenue of Indian preferment. Certainly there will be the pick of England at the feet of the Board. Think of the alternative of a "title for orders" with an under-hand agreement to take no salary for two years, in order to the possible attainment of £100 a year for an indefinite period after, as compared with a brilliant position in India, full of present enjoyment and coming opportunities. This, of course, is not the way which saints and heroes don't immerse themselves early in small debt, fall in love, or desire carriages and horses, like nine men in ten. It is to those nine men in ten that Boards of Control must certainly have a good many at their disposal. The examinations which their selections seem to imply, will have a very wide effect on the whole practice of education in this country. It is obvious above that the report evidently guards against the encyclopaedia system of education. We cannot help thinking, too, that the flash scholar, the superficial man, and the mere bookworm are equally provided against in the very large scope to be allowed to the examiners. So long as they are at liberty to let any excellence tell, whether in knowledge, in skill, in composition, or taste, they will always have a refuge from the ban of all schools, those Goliaths of literature who try to take examiners by storm with a knowledge of everything. To Indian authorities we have some other questions, not unimportant, such as whether it be expedient to defer to twenty-three or twenty-five the introduction to the climate and life of India. Considering that the modern languages of India, at least skill in the use of them, and a good deal more, are left to residence in India, it certainly seems an experiment to put off the actual appointment so long. But that is a minor question, which time itself will settle before long.

SIR DE LACY EVANS.
(From the Times.)

A BRAVER soldier than Sir De Lacy Evans, who has just returned from the Crimea, never sustained the honour of his country. There may exist doubts as to the capacity for command of other officers engaged, whatever may be their personal bravery, but in the case of the gallant soldier of whom we are now speaking, there can be no hesitation in saying, that in the Crimea, as elsewhere, he was ever found equal to the occasion, and to the situation in which he was placed. His post was that of General of Division; and, had every superior post in the army been as well filled by the officer who held it as was that of Sir De Lacy Evans, we should not now be reckoning up our unfortunate countrymen by slaughtered hecatombs. In his case there is no running away from the stern calls of duty. It is not for the sake of a soft pillow and a brilliant Mayfair drawing-room that the brave old man has abandoned his brethren in arms. While human nature could hold out he remained at his post, and it was not until repeated trials had convinced him that he was of no further use in the field that he resolved, sadly but wisely, to try for a time the effect of his native air and comparative tranquillity. We have heard of some 200 young officers who have applied for leave of absence, because they were sickened and disgusted with the heavy service of the camp and the trenches,—not because they shrank from conflict with the foe. They might have taken a lesson from this old soldier, now in his 68th year, and worn out with hard service in every quarter of the globe, through a period extending over half a century. He was confined by severe illness to his tent. He met with an accident on horseback, having been thrown upon his head, and his horse rolled over him. He was suffering from chronic disease, and swallowing the most powerful antidotes in order to fit himself for service whenever the hour of danger came. "I, using the occasion of a northerly wind," Sir De Lacy Evans writes to Lord Raglan, "I was obliged to have my tent for twenty-four hours together wholly closed, and gave and received orders through my unopened tent doors. Some of your Lordship's staff will also remember how often in bringing me orders they found me in bed, or rather in my blankets, on the ground, when I ought rather to have been, if I could, on horseback." It was not until the brave old man had convinced himself that the public service might receive detriment from his persistence in a post the duties of which he was no longer able to discharge that he resolved to apply for leave of absence, and to return to his native land. Let him be assured that there is no one among his countrymen who does not appreciate the value of his services, of his professional skill, and of his gallantry in the field.

It would be unpardonable if we were to pass over without mention the incident connected with the battle of Inkermann which has done so much honour to this brave officer. To be sure it is in everybody's mouth, but it would be difficult to speak of his return to England without recurring to the fact of his having risen from a sick bed on that bloody day, and caused himself to be conveyed to his own division, in order that he might share the perils of his men, and endeavour to assist by his counsel his second in command. It will remain a recorded among the brightest incidents of this sanguinary struggle that the chief refused to stand in the light of his subordinate,—that he would not resume a command which he saw was wisely used, but contented himself with sharing the danger, and leaving the glory to another man. The story is best told in his own simple and unassuming language:—"On hearing heavy firing on the morning of Sunday, the 5th, though the weather was bad, and I had taken mercury, I proceeded as fast as I could to the point of attack, and remained there till the close of the battle, but felt neither justified nor fit to take the command of the division from General Pennefather, which he had exercised with so much ability in the previous part of the day." This was the old soldier's last effort; he was conveyed from the field, "after the close of the battle," to a ship in the harbour, and was compelled to resign himself to the conviction that his advanced age the struggle against nature and the elements, against his own constitutional disease, and the pestilence flying about the camp, was above his strength. Well and truly had he done his duty to the last, for but nine days before the battle of Inkermann he had repelled a most determined attack upon the position of the division under his command. We have the authority of his Commander-in-Chief for stating that never in any former period of his career did

the military ability of the gallant General display itself with greater lustre, and never was an effort attended with more complete success. And this was done by a man whose years were verging on the extreme limit ordinarily assigned to humanity—his body covered with the scars of many wounds—the most honourable insignia of a well-fought day—and, in addition to this, his frame was attenuated and worn down by a constitutional disease.

The record of Sir De Lacy Evans's services reads like an epitome of well nigh all the wars in which this country has been engaged since the rupture of the Peace of Amiens. He has been fifty years in the army, and has been present in fifty great battles. He has served in the East Indies, in the West Indies, and in the United States. He accompanied the Duke of Wellington through his career of conquest in the Spanish Peninsula, and greatly distinguished himself, wherever distinction was to be earned by reckless exposure of himself or prudent care for others. It was he who at the head of a hundred men forced the House of Congress at Washington. He performed, besides, many important services in the same quarter. He was at Waterloo, and showed himself to be among the bravest and most competent officers on that dreadful day. It would be idle to recur to his more recent services in Spain in behalf of the constitutional throne, which scarcely deserved the support of such a Paladin. Now, that all the angry passions and jealousies of the day have subsided, few men will question that, throughout the Spanish campaign, Sir De Lacy Evans proved himself to be an excellent and successful officer, not unworthy of high command. We cannot but feel that in losing the benefit of his services in the Crimea we have lost the assistance of one of the best officers in the army. In the existing condition of the Army List he cannot lightly be replaced. How did he obtain his skill? Where did he serve his apprenticeship to the stern trade of war? He was no creature of Horse Guards favour, he was not the protégé of a high connexion, nor pushed forward by unfair influence. He fitted himself for command by constant service in the field. He was a good officer, because he had seen military service in every form.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.
—PROSPECTS OF MANIFEST DESTINY IN THE EAST.

(From the New York Weekly Herald, 13th December.) OUR latest intelligence from China shows no abatement in the bloody work of the momentous revolution which for several years past has been sapping the foundations of that vast and ancient empire. A hundred thousand rebels around Canton, the continued burning and sacking of villages and cities through the interior, the continued harassment of foreign ministers, consuls, and fleets, between the hostile parties, give no prospect of peace short of a thoroughgoing and complete reconstruction of the government.

The patriarchal barbaric system of China, which claims a history of thousands of years behind the Egyptian Pyramids, is assailed by the modern principles of "manifest destiny," and must go down. Something of "the progressive spirit of the age," something of "civilization and Christianity must supersede it. Whether it shall be in the form of an independent Christian empire or republic, or in the shape of a Russian province, or another British East India protectorate, it is for time to determine. The ancient Chinese system is undermined, and must fall to the ground. The present policy of the British, French, and American diplomats and consuls in China appears to be strictly limited to a sort of armed neutrality against imperialists and rebels, for the protection of trade. Our late minister, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, exhibited a decided leaning to the existing Imperial dynasty, on the ground that the success of the rebels would result in reducing the country to a condition of anarchy, from the evils of which it could only be rescued through the humane interposition of the East India colonial policy of England. In this view Mr. Marshall argued that the interests of the United States in China and on the Pacific Ocean would be better subserved by sympathizing with the legitimate reigning Emperor than with the savage and bloody rebels, whose leader modestly assumes to be nothing more than a younger brother of Jesus Christ, appealing to arms for the extirpation of Paganism, and the substitution of the benign dispensation of the New Testament. The consistency of this chief is certainly questionable. He dispenses the same revelation with the zest and simplicity of a new convert, while he devastates whole provinces, and piled up human heads like Tamerlane, to enforce the doctrines of "faith, hope, and charity." "peace and good will to men."

Where is this to end? What is to be the final delivery of this labouring mountain, vomiting its volcanic fires, and making the earth to tremble with its strong convulsions? It is not a revolution between a dynasty in and a dynasty out of power—not a struggle between the Chinese Bourgeois and Bo aparts. Nor is it merely a contest between the old political institutions of China and the newly introduced and vaguely understood principles of popular sovereignty. It is, as the leader of the rebels, Thae-ping-wang, has it—i.e., after the Chinese fashion, a war between Paganism and Christianity; and it is something more. It is a contest in the issues of which are involved the military balance of power in Eastern Asia, and the naval and commercial supremacy of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Robert M. Lane, our present Minister to the Imperial Government of Hion-fong, as far as we have been able to ascertain his position, is inclined to a course directly opposite to that of Mr. Marshall. He seems to think that the final success of the rebels will result in an independent government upon liberal principles; and that it will most naturally extend to the United States the first privileges of commerce and the position among the friendly and sympathizing nations of "outside barbarians." Our opinion is that of Mr. Marshall, that with the destruction of their ancient institutions, the Chinese people will be thrown into a condition from which they can only be extricated by the intervention of a protectorate of some great power—England, France, Russia, or the United States.

Russia has not been idle. Within the last year she has appropriated and annexed the Northern Manchou provinces, nearly equal in extent to the area of the United States east of the Mississippi, and watered by the river Saghalien, scarcely second in length and volume to our great "Father of Waters" himself. Russia has done this, and has thus secured a military and naval position on the eastern coast of the Pacific, which will ultimately enable her to hold her own against even England on that side of the world. But for the present war with France and England, it is possible that ere this the Czar would have extended his southern bound-

dary to Peking, and with a conquering army still marching southward. It was an easy matter for him to precipitate two hundred thousand hardy northern Tartars from their cold latitudes and desolate mountains down into the genial climate and fruitful plains and valleys of Central China. Arrested for the time, the question recurs, what are the aims and expectations of the allies in reference to the balance of power in Eastern Asia?

Should China be reduced to the hopeless confusion of internal anarchy, what will be the policy of England and France? A joint protectorate? The experiment was tried in the East Indies, but the Frenchmen were expelled, and England assumed the monopoly there. Can they agree to divide the Chinese Empire between boundary, and come to blows for the whole or none? The ultimate fate of China may hang upon the present war with Russia. Should the allies be successful, according to their original estimates, in Europe, they have given us due notice of their intention to regulate the balance of power in America. Why should they not also extend their regulations to Eastern Asia, when China, in her desperate struggle with barbarism and paganism, is calling so loudly for assistance in behalf of civilization, Christianity, and free trade? Let Russia be reduced to the terms of the allies in Europe, and we may expect next to find England and France proclaiming the law for the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, and the other West India Islands and Central America. Next, we may perhaps be informed of the "manifest destiny" of China as an English protectorate, with the concession to France, as equivalents, of the Sandwich Islands, the Islands of Japan, Egypt, or the Barbary States, or something of the kind, including, perhaps, also, as a special present, Louis Napoleon, the historical Island of St. Helena.

Let Russia hold out, and fatigue the allies into an inglorious peace, and the results may be widely different in Europe, America, and Asia. The subject, in this comprehensive view, might be further pursued; but it is sufficient for the present to understand that the ultimate issues of the existing revolution in China depends more upon the war in Europe, than upon the investment of Canton by a hundred thousand rebels. The rebels may capture and destroy Nankin, and Peking; but the war will still go on in the vast interior, between the old religion and the new Christian dispensation of the revolutionary leaders, until a third power steps in and appropriates the spoils. A settlement with Russia, on the other hand, must be followed by an adjustment of the "balance of power" in America; and with the pacification of China around some commercial basis, in which the contest must be between England, Russia, and the United States for commercial supremacy.

We could not—never could—conveniently annex China, even upon the unanimous application of her people. Our interests in that quarter depend upon the independence of the empire, and a commercial footing with it equal, at least, to that of the most favoured nations. We could not very conveniently intervene by force of arms to enforce the doctrine of non-intervention in China; but we may, in the meantime, by active and sagacious diplomacy, do much to prevent the absorption of the Chinese territories into the British East India colonies; while England will, no doubt, see to it that the Central Flowery Kingdom is not absorbed by Russia. We should really like to know, in this important view of the subject, what Mr. M. Lane is doing in China, and what is the policy of the administration.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Windsor, January 1. THE distribution of the Royal New Year's Gifts among the deserving poor of the parishes of New Windsor, the Holy Trinity, and Clewer, took place in the Riding School this morning, under the superintendence of a committee of management, composed of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, Colonel Biddulph, the clergy, churchwardens, and overseers of the above parishes, &c. The Riding School was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens, and the various articles were arranged on tables. Shortly after ten o'clock her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by all the junior branches of the Royal Family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Household, walked from the Castle, passing through the York and Lancaster Gates, across the lawn, and took their places in the gallery over the eastern entrance of the Riding School, whence they had an admirable view of the whole of the proceedings. The lists having been prepared by the resident clergy, who had carefully selected such recipients as had shown a disposition to help themselves, were approved by the committee, and were taken that the poor to whom the gifts did not extend last year should be included in the present distribution. The money value of the articles distributed is altogether £530, made up as follows:—£180 from the Lord Chamberlain's department, to which is added £300 subscribed by the poor themselves, in weekly instalments throughout the year, and £150 from the Lord Steward's department, the latter being expended in beef and coals, and the former in blankets, calico, flannel, and other useful articles of drapery and clothing. These were distributed for the parish of New Windsor, as follows:—

Class 1.—19 recipients, 7 lb. of beef each, at 7s. 4d. 1s. 3d.; 3 cwt. of coals, at 1s. 3d.; 1s. 10d.—total, 8s. 4d.	
Class 2.—31 recipients, 5 lb. of beef each, 3s. 9d.; 2 cwt. of coals, 3s. 2d.—total, 6s. 11s. 4d.	
Class 3.—70 recipients, 5 lb. of beef each, 3s. 1s. 4d.; 2 cwt. of coals, 2s. 7d.—total, 5s. 8s. 1d.	
Class 4.—80 recipients, 4 lb. of beef each, 2s. 6d.; 1 cwt. of coals, 1s. 11s. 4d.—total, 4s. 8s. 1d.	
Class 5.—86 recipients (widows), 3 lb. of beef each, 1s. 10s. 4d.; 1 cwt. of coals, 1s. 3s. 1d.—total, 3s. 2d.	

SCHUMWAY.
Class 1.—19 recipients at 8s. 3d., £7 16s. 4d.
Class 2.—31 recipients at 6s. 11s. 4d. 10s. 16s. 4d.
Class 3.—70 recipients at 5s. 8s. 1d. 19s. 7s. 7d.
Class 4.—80 recipients at 4s. 8s. 1d. 17s. 10s. 4d.
Class 5.—86 recipients at 3s. 2d. 13s. 12s. 4d.
Total, 286 recipients. £70 0s. 0d.

For the district of Holy Trinity, which forms part of the parish of Clewer, but is included within the municipal and Parliamentary borough of New Windsor, there were 390 recipients, who were favoured in the same proportions. In the parish of Clewer 250 families were relieved according to the same rates. The beef, which was of the very best quality, was supplied by Mr. Minton, and Messrs. Baster and Bedford, purveyors to her Majesty. Blankets and coals were supplied by Messrs. Chatter and Peters, coal merchants to her Majesty. The clothing and drapery, which were supplied almost entirely from the establishment of Mr. Henry Driver, of Peasod-street, amounted in money value to about £400. The first class consisted of parcels of the value of 24s. 6d. each; the second class of 19s. 7d. each; and the third class of 12s. 6d. each. The

recipients were selected in similar proportions from the three parishes of New Windsor, the Holy Trinity, and Clewer. As the poor people received their gifts they departed from the Riding School by the eastern entrance, and as they passed beneath the Royal gallery they bowed their grateful thanks to their Sovereign and the Royal family. This inauguration of the New Year at Windsor Castle is always a pleasing ceremony, but on the present occasion it was made more impressive by the fact that many of the recipients were the relatives of the brave soldiers and seamen now supporting their country's honour at fearful odds in the East.—Times.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Southern Cross, 16th March.)

[THE following paper was read by Mr. Joseph May at the last meeting of the Auckland Farmers' Club. We have much pleasure in giving it insertion in our columns.]

I shall to-day make only a few general observations on this subject, hoping that other members of the club will afterwards produce papers on particular branches of the subject of our common pursuits.

The fundamental principles of agriculture have long been well understood. Cato, one of the early Roman writers on the cultivation of the earth, about two thousand years ago, made the following sagacious remarks:—"What is good tillage? To plough. What is the second? To plough. The third is to manure. The other part of the tillage is to select plentifully, to choose your seed carefully, and to remove as many weeds as possible in the season."

The modern farmers have great advantages over the early ones, through the application of machinery, the judicious rotation of crops, and the application of artificial manure; but the fundamental principles appear to have been as well understood two thousand years ago as at the present time. Agricultural science is the raising of vegetable food either for mankind or animals;—the modern farmer is a breeder of stock as well as a tiller of land. It is found more profitable to combine the one pursuit with the other.

Cultivators in all ages have been aware of the advantage of frequently stirring the land; the plough has been the most common implement used for that purpose, drawn by oxen formerly, but now more frequently drawn by horses. The ancient plough was a very rude implement, as might be well expected, for one of the early British laws was that no man should guide a plough until he could make one of the improvements on the plough have been slow; the drawings of ploughs made use of some centuries past, which I have seen, must be very different to the ploughs of the present day, both in the draught required and the labour or skill in guiding them. The Scotch plough seems the most suitable plough for this district; the land being generally uneven; and owing to the shortness of the sole of the plough and the length of the handles, the ploughman has great command of the implement, in guiding it over the irregularities. One plough which has not been introduced into this colony, that is the Turnout Plough, would be found very useful in cultivating hilly lands. With this plough the furrows are all turned down the hill or one way, the furrows being turned alternately to the right and the left, the ploughman changing the mould board and coulter at each end, while the horses are turning. Oxen were the animals formerly used to draw the plough. By the drawings which I have seen of the ploughman of former days, a pair or yoke of oxen were all that was used in a plough, in some instances the ploughman carried a goad in one hand to guide the oxen. In others, a kind of hatchet to break the clods as he went along.

There has been a decided improvement in harnessing the animals for the plough; the usual way of fastening the oxen together is with a yoke, but it has been and is still a practice in some countries to harness them by the horns. Each plan has its supporters and opponents. The first notice of horses being used to cultivate the soil is about 1066. But there appears to have been a practice of harnessing horses by the tail, for the Irish Parliament, so late as 1634, interfered by passing a law entitled "An act against ploughing by the tail, and pulling the wool off living sheep," that "in many places of this kingdom there hath been a long time used a barbarous custom of ploughing, harrowing, drawing, and working with horses, mares, geldings, garrons, and colts by the tail, whereby, besides the cruelty used to the beasts, the breed of horses is much impaired in this kingdom. And also divers have yet do use the like barbarous custom of pulling of the wool yearly from living sheep, instead of clipping or shearing them." These wretched practices are then declared illegal, and to be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

As these systems a great improvement has taken place, but reason no doubt has done more than the Legislature towards the improved methods. As the first subject to engage the attention of the agriculturist is to choose his farm, I cannot do better than quote again from the old Roman, whose advice is worthy of the consideration of every intending purchaser. "Buy not too hastily," said Cato, "but view again and again the purchase you intend to make; for if it be a good one, the oxen you see it the better it will please you. Examine how the neighbouring inhabitants fare. Let the country lie in a good one; the way to and from it good, and the air temperate. Let your land, if you can choose your situation, be at the foot of a hill, facing the South, in a healthy place, where a sufficiency of labourers, of cattle, and water may be had. Let it be near a flourishing town, the sea, or a navigable river; or bordering upon a good and well frequented road. Let the buildings upon your ground be strong and substantial. Do not rashly condemn the methods of others. It is best to purchase from a good husbandman and a good improver."

This advice I thought so good there can be no need for me to apologise for bringing it before you, "buy not too hastily." We are apt to be deceived at first sight, "but view again and again." Should there be defects in the land, by frequently viewing it, they are likely to be discovered. If, on the other hand, some peculiar excellencies are discovered, it is more likely to give greater satisfaction. "Examine how the neighbouring inhabitants fare," a very sagacious remark this; if they fare well it is an indication of a good district. I may further add, observe how the cattle fare, for it is very rare that fat stock come from bad land, and unless overstocked, lean or stunted stock are seldom the produce of a fertile district. In a new colony it can scarcely be expected to find "ways good," but there should be a practicability of making them. "Let it be near a flourishing town, the sea, or a navigable river; or bordering upon a good and well frequented road." If the farmer's intention is to raise crops for the market, he must attend to cultivate them to the place of sale. If we have but few "good and well frequented roads" in this district, we have

the navigable rivers, and with the help of the Local Steam Navigation Company a great extent of land will be open for the agriculturist, who will be brought within easy and cheap communication with Auckland. The farmer is also guided by circumstances in his operations, for instance:—

The farmer who is resident near a flourishing town will find it profitable to grow vegetables, or keep a milk dairy; the same pursuit in the interior of a country with difficult means of transit would be very unprofitable.

A farm on the banks of a navigable river, or on a good road, might be advantageously used for the production of grain, &c., for sale, while land remote from the means of transit, although adapted for the growth of such crops, the cultivator will find that live stock is the means of profit. Again, where there is a scarcity of labour, a family with several able-bodied labourers may advantageously engage in dairying or agriculture; other families with but little labour will find it to their interest to direct their attention to the rearing or management of stock.

Taste and inclination also have great influence in directing men's energies;—one has a taste for agriculture, another for breeding sheep, a third for cattle, or horses, and perhaps a fourth will direct his attention to the whole of these. Circumstances may have placed one farmer on a stiff clayey firm; he will then find it to his advantage to grow wheat, beans, oats, &c., he will also find that cattle are more suitable than sheep. Another on a light soil will perhaps find that barley and potatoes will answer best, attending to the growth of turnips and other green crops for sheep, the manure of which will be of great service to such soils. Some of the lands in this colony are very suitable for this kind of farming.

Countries with good land, good roads, or navigable rivers, and a sufficiency of labourers, may become great agricultural countries; but without plenty of labour to raise the crops, and without roads or rivers to carry the produce to market, the land, no matter how fertile, can only be profitably occupied for pastoral purposes; hence we find that thickly populated countries are agricultural ones, while thinly inhabited countries are pastoral ones.

In new countries where labour is scarce and land rough, the usual and most profitable pursuit is the pastoral. It is the only means of turning the natural productions to a useful account. Owing to the different circumstances, tastes, and changes which take place, agriculture is sometimes the principal object with the occupiers of land; at other times the rearing of stock is considered of more importance. Changes sometimes cause great privations, particularly when an agricultural country is turned to a pastoral one, which, one would suppose to be the case when the prophet Isaiah said, "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

In the days of King Edward VII., the great demand for woollen goods caused great attention to be paid to the rearing of sheep, and great distress was the consequence. King Edward depicted it as follows:—

"The artificer will leave the town, and for his mere pastime will live in the country; yea, more than that, will be a justice of the peace, and will scorn to have it denied him, so lordly be they now a-days; for they are not content with 2000 sheep; but they must have 20,000, or else they think themselves not well. They must have twenty miles square their own land or full of their farms; four or five crafts to live by is too little. Such hell-hounds be they."

When the energies of a nation or a community of people are directed to one object it may produce privation for a time, but such things soon rectify themselves, as was the case in England. Other nations began to turn their attention to the growth of wool, the price then fell in England, it was then found more profitable to cultivate the lands than to keep them for the depasturing of sheep. But the outcry against the large land owners died down, even Bishops Story and Latimer preached sermons on behalf of the small farmers.

"Let them," said Latimer, in a sermon he preached before the King, "Let them have sufficient to maintain them, and to find them in necessities. A plough land must have sheep to dung their ground for bearing corn, they must have swine for their food, to make their bacon, their butter, their venison, it is their necessary food to feed on, which they may not lack, they must have other cattle, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to the market, and kine for their milk and cheese, which they must live upon, and pay their rents."

In 1535 the legislature interfered, and passed a strange bill to check the increase of sheep. The preamble of the act stated that—

"Divers of the King's subjects, to whom God of his goodness hath disposed great plenty and abundance, now of late, within few years have daily studied, invented, and practised ways and means to accumulate in few hands as well great multitude of farms as great plenty of cattle, and in especial sheep, putting such lands as they can get to pasture and not to tillage, whereby they have not only pulled churches and towns and enhanced the old rates of the rent, and that no poor man is able to meddle with it, but also have raised the price of all manner of corn, cattle, &c., almost double the above prices accustomed to the great injury &c. of his majesty's subjects, and as it is thought that the greatest occasion of this acclamation is the profit that cometh of sheep which now belongs to a few persons' hands of this realm, which have 24,000, some 20,000, &c., by which a good sheep for victual that was accustomed to be sold for 2s. 4d., &c., is now sold for 6s., &c., which things thus used be principally to the high depasture of Almighty God, to the decay of the hospitality of this realm, to the diminishing of the King's people, and to the let of cloth making, &c."

It then enacts that no one shall have more than 2000 sheep: the hundred was to consist of six score, consequently the limited number was 2400. It further enacts that no man shall have more than two farms.

In the year 1555 another act was passed to compel farmers to rear cattle, the preamble states that—

"Forasmuch as of late years a great number of persons in this realm have laid their lands, farms, and pastures to the feeding of sheep, oxen, runts, scrubs, steers, and heifers, having no regard or care to breed up young beasts and cattle, whereby is grown great scarcity of cattle and victual."

Then it is enacted that a cow shall be kept wherever there are sixty sheep, and a calf reared where there are one hundred and twenty. The idea of the legislature directing the energies of the people or promoting their prosperity by such absurd enactments, has long since exploded, and as C. W. Johnson (who works I am indebted for the extracts made use

and this parish, Aberbrymber, the poor church in Wales
year to year to the Chapter of Windsor), whereas the poor
church did not derive one shilling in return from the
English church. Now, I am bound in honour
to transmit this £14,000, the sur-
plus amount of my revenues to the
Commissioners, or appropriate it to the improve-
ment of my diocese. I think I am doing but an act
of justice in devoting it to the above purposes, and
I am sure that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, if
ever, if it is once placed in their hands, will be
for it in this diocese, the poorest in the Kingdom,
will probably derive little or no benefit from it. I
propose, first, to build parsonage-houses where they
are wanted, and to give the poorer benefices
under £100 a year to, at least, if the poorer benefices
that amount, and upwards, and I invite my clergy to
transmit to me a written statement of the net and
their respective livings under £100,
and to aid me in the purchase of the same, and co-operation
with that view. You are not aware like I have
my treasurer of Brecon College. I hope to have it in

National Library of Australia

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u/nla.news-page15012

Spring Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

was out. They wished however a written document to that effect. This was refused, and they asked off, and refused to turn to again unless the vessel would give them such a document as they required. They then asked they had been very troublesome and guilty and sentenced to six weeks hard labour. Hugh Dugan *alias* Herbert, a prisoner of the Crown, placed in the dock. Mr. Horsey, a clerk in the principal Superintendent of Convicts' office, deposed that the prisoner was very troublesome and guilty, a prisoner of the Crown from New South Wales. He was identified to be Hugh Dugan, by the name of Waverly in 1839, tried in the city of Dublin on 18 September, 1838, and sentenced to seven years; and also received several small colonial sentences, in 1848, in 1849, and in 1850, for various offences under Criminal Court to ten years on the road, twelve months' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol, for offences of horse-stealing; he was sent in consequence of a defect in his sight, to the invalid establishment at Port Phillip, where he remained till the 7th of October last when he absconded and remained at large until his apprehension at Melbourne. Prisoner, in his defence, said, his disease in his eyes was pronounced to be incurable, he absconded for the purpose of obtaining further medical aid. He was sentenced to be confined in irons on the public roads of the colony for twelve months.

Charles William Ogilvie, master of the Ellen Simpson, appeared upon summons to answer the information of Josiah M'com, charging him with non-payment of wages, the amount being £18 5s. He named him in the capacity of carpenter of that name. Mr. Nichola appeared for the complainant, and stated that the voyage was not disputed, therefore wages were not due. He said that the vessel was produced, but it could not have been signed by the captain. A Spanish merchant, executed in the marine department at Malta, was also produced on behalf of complainant, which it appeared he had engaged for the voyage to Sydney, and the captain was not produced. He was instructed to Manilla, in the vessel, his Wife.

L YONS' TERRACE and GOULBURN.
STREET ALLOTMENTS.—The first left on
sale, long credit. Plan at BOWDEN and TRENKLE'S.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Fresh Horses.
M R. S. WOLLER will sell by auction,
at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-
street, opposite the Police Office, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst.,
at 12 o'clock.

No less than 100 horses, from the country. They are in very good
condition, and broken to suit. Trials will be given to
each respectably before settlement of sale. This is an
opportunity which will not be repeated, and as very few country
horses are now in the market.

Olives, carriages, coaches, harness, &c.

To see, call, &c.

THURSDAY, 12th April.
To Shopkeepers, Dealers, &c. Mail Insurance Sellers, and others,
the following are on hand at the

Oil Paintings	French Accordeons
Cornet & Pistone	Trum-bones
Elegant China Vases	

PURKIS and LA MURE, 17, have been favoured with instructions from the Imperial War Office for auction to the highest bidder at their newly white-washed No. 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539,

To Parties Furnishing, Farm, Furniture, Bookers, and others.

Superior Rugs—
Drawing-room
Dining-room
Bed-room
Library Furniture.

Genuine Collard and Collard rosewood Piano, 6 ft 6 inches
Rugby, 6 ft 6 inches
Piano Piano, by Collard and Collard

PURKINS and LAMBERT have been
favoured with instructions from R. C. Dobson,
Esq., who has been ordered to sell by auction, at the
Residence, No. 1, Barbary-courtyard, near the
NESBIT, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

His WEDDING comprises
Conversation couch
no table
Brussels carpet
Fender and fire-bricks
Piano music
Superior engravings in elegant frames
Carved chairs
Genuine warranted Collard and Collard rosewood piano
piano, 6 ft 6 inches, with metal sounding board,
and all the late and most improved cost the present
owner 9 guineas; a new instrument.

DINING ROOM comprises
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Mahogany telescopic dining table
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 Picnic pl: noforite by Collard and Co.
BEDROOM FURNITURE comprises:
 Four-post bedstead and curtains
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CHINA, GLASS, &c.
 Dinner services, breakfast services
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Cut glass wines, swansons, champagnes
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Compiling all the useful requisites of a respectable family.
And various other requisites.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready on Tuesday next, and may be obtained from the Furniture can be had by applying for cards at the Auction Mart.
Extensive sale unreserved sale of Drapery and Clothing.
No 10 Packings, 7 to London.
MR. LOBBACK'S will sell by public auction, without reserve, at his Rooms, No. 284, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Twenty packages, comprising a large and varied assortment of valuable goods, namely,
No 1 — one case, containing 60 pieces 9 1/2 prints
— 1 — one case, ditto, velourins
— 1 — one case, ditto, children's dresses
— 1 — one case, ditto, children's drawers
— 1 — one case, ditto, 4 1/2 prints, assorted
— 2 — two cases of ditto, 4 1/2 prints, various variety and short lengths
— 1 — one case embroidered ruffs, cloths, veils, tassels, and plush vestings
— 1 — one case, remaining do-kings, ladies' trunks, &c.
— 1 — one case, remaining do-kings, ladies' trunks, &c.

136 —line case, containing false fly bindings, manila
linings, fancy buttons, case buttons
17 to 12 —juta coats, coats of blue, green, tawels,
trowsers, vest, coat, gold line, suit, complete,
ready-made clothing, ready-made clothing, mola
trowsers, pilot coat, etc., etc., etc.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Official Assignee—John Morris, Esq.
In the Liquidated Estate of A. S. Spradling, Glades, Grange and
Butcher.

MRS. PUBLIC MURIEL **W**ELL sell by
public auction, at his rooms, No. 258, George-
street, on MONDAY, the 11th of October present.
The stock-in-trade of the above late firm.
Terms, cash.

Household furniture and effects.

RISHWORTHY, of the C.O.D., has received in-
structions from Mr. E. Taylor (who is about to
leave for England), to sell by auction, on the premises, under of

Crown and Burton Street, Wexford mission, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st April, at 12 o'clock (immediately after the sale of the stock-in-trade - *vide advertisement*).

The following household furniture and effects, comprising -

- Finishing table
- Mahogany sideboard
- Bed
- Chairs
- Iron bedsteads
- Washstand
- 2 cooking stoves
- Cupboards
- Mattings
- Heating stoves
- Kitchen and culinary utensils
- Crockery
- Glassware, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

Witnesses
Wm & Co
GUMMAN'S Store
Harpary, &c.

The Clerk of a Wh. has been appointed 'Grocer, Storekeeper, &c., who is about leaving the colony.

RISHWORTH & CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of the late Mr. R. H. RISHWORTH, the following

[illegible]

ON SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, p.m., in the Court of Sessions, the above-named defendant, Charles-son, Churchhill, the sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, unless the executors bid for it.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 8rd April, 1855.

ON SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at noon, on the premises now in the occupation of the defendant, situate, lying, and being in New George-street North, Sydney, directly opposite the Old Customs House, THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction:

Two pairs of blacksmith's bellows, lathe, and a quantity of iron tools; also a quantity of blacksmith's work; the smithy; and also all the defendant's right and interest in and to an unexpired lease of twenty years, at £20 per annum, yet to come, of said premises.

The goods are now in the possession of the defendant, stored, wherein is seated an iron house, with benches and fixtures, and a quantity of blacksmith's, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASES FOR ADVERTISING :

One shilling.

Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: £4 per annum in advance.

* All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s. booked to Advertiser's account.

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